# Chicago Weekly Press and Tribune.

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## PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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## Why Judge Douglas Fails to Touch the Popular Heart.

One effect of the present canvass has been to demonstrate that Judge Douglas has entirely lost his hold upon the masses of Illinois. He is sufficiently skilled in campaign tactics to secure large audiences wherever he speaks, but in no solitary instance yet has he succeeded in touching the hearts of the people or in awakening the slightest genuine enthusiasm. His personal retainers in the different counties that he visits perform their parts well. They get up the required machinery and applaud whenever their master shakes his bushy head, or deals a blow with his clenched fist at some imaginary "black" Republican. But beyond this little circle of claquers, we look in vain for those evidences of Douglas' power which a few years ago were always visible in any Illinois audience that he might address. His speeches fall flat upon his hearers; his horse vociferations and frantic gesticulations elicit no response, and everybody goes home unmoved, uninfluenced, by what they have heard; or if influenced at all, it is with the determination to place Mr. Douglas where he can do no more mischief.

We have heard many express surprise at this very extraordinary loss of power. To our mind there is nothing wonderful or inexplicable in it. Douglas was once a man of the people—he associated with them, learned from daily contact their modes of thought, their sympathies and their prejudices, breathed the same atmosphere they did, and, as the psychologists would say, was constantly en ...

## Re-opening the African Slave Trade.

When Mr. Douglas made a memorable speech at Springfield, in 1849, in which he characterized the Missouri Compromise as a sacred thing, akin to the Constitution, which no ruthless hand would ever disturb, the opponent who had then ventured to assert that Mr. Douglas would lead on the crusade against that honored compact, and that the entire Democratic party would not only acquiesce in but justify its repeal, would have been hooted down as an idiot or a mad man. When, in 1847, John C. Calhoun first broached in the Senate of the United States his doctrine of the equality of Freedom and Slavery under the Constitution, and the power of the latter to go with the former into all the Territories of the Republic, regardless of any inhibitory local or Congressional law,—when this doctrine was scouted by all the leading minds of all parties, and its crazy inventor was denied a relationship or community with any political organization, the prophet who had foretold that what was then heresy of the most damnable sort, would, within the short space of ten years, be adopted by the Democracy as the corner stone of their political temple—would be incorporated into their State and National Platforms—would be affirmed as the law of the land by a partisan Supreme Court—that prophet would have been kicked out of the Capitol, if not stoned to death in the rotunda.

There is better ground for believing to-day that the re-opening of the African Slave Trade will follow the next triumph of the bogus Democracy, than there was in 1849 for anticipating that the Missouri Compromise would be broken down, or that Calhounism would become the law of the land, within ten years. Indeed, the Slave Trade follows the present position of the party as a logical necessity; and those Southern men who advocate its revival are the only consistent politicians in the Democratic ranks. When it is assumed and maintained that Slavery is a positive good, commanded alike by Christianity and civilization, efforts for its extension follow as naturally and inevitably as missionary effort does a conviction of the truth of the gospel. So far the Democracy have now gone. Giving up their former belief that Slavery was an evil forced upon us by former ... government, to be gotten rid of as soon as the interest of the slaves and slave holders would permit, they have reached the missionary stage in party development; and it is certain that if there are not slaves enough to fill up and occupy our immense territorial area, the justification of further importations may be found in the premises upon which the published creed of the party rests. If it be ...

## Douglas in Louisiana—A Filibustic Endorsement.

The New Orleans *Delta*, the organ of the fire eaters and secessionists of the South, in a controversy with the *Mississippian*, scores the following points in favor of Douglas. We commend the extracts to all such Republicans as Judge Dickey, and to all other worshipers of the Little Giant, who hope that he is about to assume Free Soil ground.

"In many previous articles, also, our views with regard to the Douglas question have been explicitly expressed, and we are quite satisfied that no candid reader, who is at the same time a sensible Democrat and true Southern man, can peruse what we have written on that subject and not credit us with one position and arrest us of inconsistency.

Does our rapacious cotemporary think that because, last winter, we opposed Douglas on the Lecompton Constitution, we should, this summer, sustain Lincoln, the Black Republican antagonist of Douglas, on the question of Southern Rights and Southern extension? For the benefit of the *Mississippian*, we will here repeat what we have said and said again; it is a sound doctrine supported by sound reason, and will bear repetition. We repeat, then, that it is because Mr. Douglas has planted himself on the State Rights platform, because he is waging violent war against the Black Republicans of Illinois, *because he takes bold, philosophic and Southern grounds on the great identical questions of the day*; because he avows himself in favor of preserving that unity in diversity which is the basis of our institutions, *because he wishes to inaugurate a career of national extension, which, on his theories, involves a career of Southern extension, and, as a consequence, the expansion of Southern institutions, and an increased demand for African labor*; because he looks forward, like a true, progressive statesman, representing the Democratic intellect of the country, and not backward, like a retrograde conservative—it is because of these things that we desire to see him re-elected to the Senate."

The same paper of the 6th, contains a labored review of Senator Hammond's late speech to his constituents,—Senator Hammond, of "mud-sill" notoriety,—which is concluded by the following paragraph:

We see miracles in our fears at this moment. We are disposed to make a political amalgam of the better and stronger parts of Hammond and Douglas, and thus realize our ideal of a wise, great, constructive, and progressive American statesman. But nature does not give us perfection in the concrete, and so we have to take Douglas and Hammond as we find them.

The *Delta* of the 7th takes heart, affects to believe that the opinion of the North on the question of slavery is undergoing a radical change, and cites the following as proof:

We could point to abundance of tokens throughout the North, of the progress of opinion to which we allude. But it is in the Northwest, particularly, that we have recently had some of the most salient proofs and hopeful indications. Not even in "Fletcher's Studies on Slavery," or in Nott and Gliddon's "Types of mankind," do we find the fundamental principles on which negro slavery rests, more boldly asserted, than in Mr. Douglas's late speeches in Illinois.

These are sufficient endorsements of Douglas for one day. How do his professedly Free Soil admirers like the picture?

## Signs of Fright—Douglas in a Tremor—Reconciliation with Old Buck Attempted.

Douglas is frightened out of his boots. The "uprising of the masses" does not follow his presence; the "enthusiasm of the people" is all for his opponent; the Americans will not be cajoled, the Republicans listen and turn away unconvinced; the Buchaneers are increasing in number and temerity, the bolters are discouraged and disheartened. The case is one desperate indeed, and a change of tactics is resolved upon. An embassy has been despatched to Burlington to conciliate Mr. Buchanan and the Cabinet and, if possible, save the little conspirator from the fate by which he is threatened. One of Mr. Douglas' special friends, one of Mr. Buchanan's ... supporters, and a wonderful ... who does not yet fully know where he is or how he came there, ... and to-day they are probably at the White House "check by jowl" with Old Lecompton. It is understood here that Mr. Douglas' friends, with or without (we do not know which) his concurrence, propose to withdraw their State Ticket, to call a new State Democratic Convention, with the understanding that Dougherty and Reynolds are to be its nominees, and to patch up a truce, leaving Douglas to fight his own battles as he may, confident, however, that under this management he will be sure to win. In fact, they are willing to lay down their arms and surrender at discretion—to swallow any dose, no matter how nauseous, that the President may prescribe.

We have been confident that it would all come to this at last. The building up of a personal party, in opposition to the Democracy, is what no man has ever succeeded in ...

## PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Grand Republican Rally in Mason County.

ABE LINCOLN AND JUDGE KELLOGG AT HAVANA.

Two Thousand Persons Present.

SPEECHES, INCIDENTS, &C., &C., &C.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

The fine steamer *Editor*, Capt Garrell, gaily decorated with banners, and bearing a huge inscription on her pilot house, "For Senator, Abraham Lincoln," arrived at our levee yesterday afternoon. Douglas was inveighing against Negro Equality, and telling us what a blessing the Dred Scott decision is, when the whistle of the *Editor* sounded half a mile down the river. Forthwith some five hundred persons broke away from the Dred Scott oration, and scattered to the landing. When the boat touched the shore three cheers were called for, and given with a vengeance, for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln was greeted by a host of friends from different parts of Mason and Fulton counties, who had come to hear him reply to the amalgamation lecture which Douglas has been reading all over the State. Several of the old singers of the company which Lincoln raised and commanded in the Black Hawk war, were present, and joined in the general greeting. A procession of carriages was then formed, and Mr. Lincoln was escorted through the principal streets to the residence of Francis Low, Esq. Several persons suggested the propriety of his going to the grove and hearing the remainder of Douglas' tirade. "No," said Lincoln, "the Judge fell as 'put out' by my listening to him at Bloomington and Clinton, that I promised to let him alone for the rest of the canvass. I understand he is calling Trumbull and my self liars, and if he saw me in the crowd he ...

A NEW WITNESS OF THE CONSPIRACY, which I will introduce to your readers. He said that just before the adjournment of the last bogus Legislature in Kansas, that body passed the act creating the Lecompton Convention. This act was almost a fac simile of the *Toombs-Douglas bill* which had been forced through the Senate but blockaded in the House. It contained no provision for a submission of the Constitution to the people, *just as the Toombs-Douglas bill contained none*. It was presented to Governor Geary for his approval. Gov Geary sent for the framers of the bill (see Dr. Gihon's History of the Geary Administration,) and told them they must put in a clause guaranteeing a submission of the Constitution to the people. They told him they could not do so, because the Lecompton bill was *the last hope of Slavery in Kansas*. "Well then," replied the Governor, "I shall veto it." "Veto," retorted the conspirators. "We will pass it over your veto; and then look out for yourself. *Veto that bill, and you do it at your peril!*" The bill was passed over his veto, and then Geary was obliged to *flee for his life*. "Now," asked Judge K., "where is the man who ever heard Stephen A. Douglas condemn that bill? Did he not make a speech in Springfield shortly afterwards in which he said '*the act called for the Convention is held to be fair in all its provisions*.' *I charge upon him a knowledge and a part in the conspiracy, both before and after the act!*" I will add as my own very strong impression that Douglas made a speech shortly after Geary's escape from the Territory, in which he sneered at him, both for his departure and *for the causes which made his departure necessary*.

I conclude by saying that our meeting to day casts in the background anything known in this section of country during the Fremont campaign. If you North and Republicans will keep your ground, we will send "Old Abe" to the Senate by a tremendous majority. We do not ask you to our anything. We will do all the ...

## Douglas at Lewiston.

A Spirit in the Fulton County Democracy—The "Little Giant" put through a Tête Bore—He afterwards unite with an "Accident"—A Painful Getaway in ... with Fireworks.

[Correspondence of the Press & Tribune.]

Lewistown, Fulton Co., Ill., Aug. 18, 1858.

"The 'Little Giant' sadly punned;
Whilst crowds looked at him,
The crowd, which all the while was ashamed
Of what he'd been."

Such was the extempore effusion of a Fulton county bard, after listening to the great Dred Scott demagogue in this town to-day. "Old Fallon" had turned out in her might to listen to the discussion between Douglas and Lincoln on the 16th and 17th. I say "discussion" in a Pickwickian sense, because Douglas has packed up his traps for a departure from town before "Old Abe" arrives,—a sensible and judicious move. This reminds me that the Democracy hereabouts have substituted a new reason for Douglas' not meeting Lincoln, in place of the used up excuses which the Little Giant invented for himself. They do not say that the time is all consumed by Democratic candidates for the Legislature, etc., because everybody knows that is a sham. But they say that Lincoln "couldn't draw much of a crowd," and while Douglas would surely beat him before every audience, yet he (Douglas) is not bound to get out an audience for Lincoln. The premises of this "Douglasism" are like the usual premises of Douglasisms—that is, false, and mostly false. But admitting them to be true, the logic of the whole is, that Lincoln and Douglas together could draw a *larger* audience than either one of them, and if the Little Giant is sure to make votes by meeting Lincoln in debate, he will certainly make them in the exact ratio of the number of people who hear the two together. It would be curious to collect and compare all the reasons why Douglas is now running away from "Old Abe."

The audience to-day must have numbered 5,000, including women and boys. The entire vote of Fulton Co. is between 5,000 and 6,000. ...

## The Kansas Election.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

Leavenworth, Aug. 14, 1858.

The official returns are now in sufficiently to indicate clearly the final result of the vote on the Great Swindle. The general anticipations of our friends are being fully realized, and there will be no cause to regret any action ... from the Free State party relative to that election. On the contrary, the lovers of freedom all over the land will congratulate us on the triumphant ... we can so proudly call our own. ...

The returns from many precincts heretofore published were not official, but those here given are known to be correct, so far as they go as they are compiled from the official returns. The total ...

| Counties. | Acc. | Rej. | P.R. coll. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | | | |

Total ... 1,535 | 1,155 | 11,300

*Full returns not in. Ten counties not yet heard from.

By this partial report 10,714 votes are returned, which show nearly eight to one against the proposition, and when the returns are complete the majority will be nearly ten to one. From the last information now obtained, the whole vote will be about 11,000, of which not far from 1,700 will be in favor of the proposition.

## STATE POLITICS

Vermillion County.—The Republicans of Vermillion county have nominated ... for the Legislature, J. W. Parker for Sheriff and Thomas O'Neil for Coroner.

Jo Daviess County.—The Republicans of Jo Daviess have nominated Halsted S. ... To ... for Representative in the Legislature, John H. Coalee for Sheriff, and D. P. Fowler for Coroner.

White County.—The Democrats of the White County District have nominated J. J. Fewell for the Legislature. Logan and Marshall are to do the speaking for him.

McDonough County.—The Republicans of McDonough county met at Macomb on the 21st inst., to appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention, which is to meet on the 25th inst., and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Misfortunes of a Douglasite.—Misfortune, this year, seems to follow Col. I. N. Morris, with a determination to be the death of him. He was first stripped of his laurels in Congress by "Little Billy" Smith. Then he came home to find his former friends lukewarm, or opposed to him. And then he has to contend against the National Democracy, led on by the redoubtable J. C. Davis.

To cap the climax, on Sunday last, (8th) at Pittsfield, Col. Morris was robbed at the residence of C. L. Higbee, Esq., of a gold watch and appendages worth $150, and some twenty or thirty dollars in money. Truly he is a persecuted individual. Hereafter we would advise him to look sharp to his watch chain and his pocket when he attends Democratic meetings.—*Quincy Whig*.

Senator.—J. P. Richmond has been nominated by the Douglasites as the candidate for Senator in the Hancock, Schuyler and Henderson District. He will be easily beaten, if our friends are active in that district.

De Kalb County.—An esteemed correspondent writes us that the best of feeling prevails among the Republicans of staunch and always reliable De Kalb county. ...

PRESS AND TRIBUNE,
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1860

## Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
**HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**
Of Illinois.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
**JAMES S. FOLLER.**
Of Pennsylvania.
ELECTORS.
At Large—
**JOSEPH T. FARNSWORTH.**
**HARTWIG A. SCHROEDER.**

THE CHICAGO PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
OFFICIAL THE SOUTHERN.

Although we have not, as yet, received the name of a single Democratic elector in this State, we would not be surprised to see the Democratic Convention of Illinois, which meets at Springfield on the 29th inst., nominate a full ticket. Its members are in favor of the Douglas ticket, but they are also in favor of the Constitution, and consider it their duty to vote for the candidates of the party which supports the Constitution. We perceive this feeling manifested in the Democratic papers of the State, and in the speeches of its leading men. The Democratic Convention will be composed of men who are in favor of the Constitution, and consequently it is not unlikely that they will nominate a ticket. We have always contended that the Douglas party was a mere sectional party, and that its strength was confined to the Northern States. The Democratic Convention of Illinois will probably be composed of men who are in favor of the Constitution, and who are opposed to the Douglas party. Under these circumstances, we would not be surprised to see them nominate a ticket.

## RICH AND RARE DEVELOPMENT

**The Back-Bone and Marrow of Douglas' Gloomy Speech Proved to be a Lie Direct.**

A SENATOR IN A TIGHT PLACE.

The despondency which animates Senator Douglas is admitted by his friends. A conviction had its origin in a feeling that he has been defeated up by his without number, and which has been growing upon him in the calmness in doing and disgrace, and continuing to grow more profound, as the days roll by. He feels the sun he is going to sink in by the ugly clouds of defeat, and he is not disposed in any way to insist—disbelieve as he has been in the past—that the sun will rise again for him; he does not deny, by the way appearance of that fact which he has a mind to feel turned tender in his favor, one way or the other, and he does not feel that he is to be defeated because he is to be defeated, but he feels that he is to be defeated because he is to be defeated, and he feels that he is to be defeated because he is to be defeated, and he feels that he is to be defeated because he is to be defeated, and

# PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

## GREAT DEBATE

BETWEEN

## LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS

*At Ottawa.*

TWELVE THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

THE

## Dred Scott Champion Pulverized.

### Verbatim Report of Douglas' Speech—Lincoln's Reply and Douglas' Rejoinder.

From sunrise till high noon on Saturday, Ottawa was deluged in dust. The first of the seven great debates which Douglas had consented to hold with Lincoln, had alerted La Salle, Will, Kendall, Grundy, Kankakee, Cook and other surrounding counties, to unwonted commotion. Before breakfast Ottawa was beleaguered with a multiplying host from all points of the compass. At eight o'clock the streets and avenues leading from the country were so enveloped with dust that the town resembled a vast smoke house. Teams, trains and processions poured in from every direction like an army with banners. National flags, mottoes and devices fluttered and stared from every street corner. Military companies and bands of music monopolized the thoroughfares around the Court House and the public square. Two brass twelve pounders banged away in the centre of the city and drowned the hubbub of the multitude with their own higher capacities for hubbub. Vanity Fair never boiled with madder enthusiasm.

At 11 o'clock two long processions were formed—one marching to the depot of the Rock Island Railroad, where Mr. Lincoln was expected to arrive, and the other moving down the road towards Peru where Mr. Douglas was advertised to come. As the first procession was crossing the canal an enormous canal boat was moored near the bridge, crowded with men and women. On the bow was a large banner inscribed

THE CORPORATION OF MARSEILLES

FOR

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In a few minutes another boat appeared from Morris with a similar crowd and similar devices.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the special train from Chicago, Joliet, &c., came in *with seventeen cars*. When it reached the depot, three deafening cheers went up for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The cheers were repeated and re-repeated until the woods and bluffs rang again. Mr. Lincoln was placed in a carriage beautifully decorated with evergreens and mottoes by the young ladies of Ottawa, and escorted by the procession, over half a mile in length, with military companies and bands of music from the depot to the public square, around the square and to the residence of Mayor Glover. Enormous crowds blockaded the streets and sidewalks through which the procession moved, and the shouts of the multitude rolled from end to end, around the street corners and across the bridge, in a continuous tumult. When Mr. Lincoln's carriage stopped at the Mayor's residence, three mighty cheers were given and the crowd scattered miscellaneously for dinner.

The Douglas procession moved down the Peru road to Buffalo Rock, where they met the pro-slavery champion, whom they escorted to the Geiger House. The procession was about half as long as that which waited on Mr. Lincoln, and the enthusiasm was almost wholly confined to the Irish Catholics.

At one o'clock the crowd commenced pouring into the public square. The rush was literally tremendous. The speaking stand had been foolishly left unguarded, and was so crowded with people, before the officers of the day arrived, that [illegible] was consumed in a battle to [illegible] for the speakers and reporters. [illegible] accommodations were of the [illegible] character. Two or three times the surge of people on the platform nearly drove the reporters off, and half a dozen clowns on the roof broke through some of the boards and [illegible]

# COMMERCIAL.

## Chicago Wholesale Market.

[illegible] EVENING, Aug. 2[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible] The following vessels were chartered to-day [illegible] Curtis and Grace [illegible], corn to Buffalo [illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

LARD—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

PELTS—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Catarrh, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c.

New York Cattle Market.

Oswego Market.

# PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

Editor of Press and Tribune:

The following poem was prepared for and read in the "Philo-Star"—the manuscript periodical of the Philosophian Literary Society of McKendree College. It is a glorious tribute to the "Prairie State," and entirely too good to remain in manuscript; and, with a view to having it extensively read, I send it to your paper for publication. EDITOR OF "PHILO-STAR."

## The Prairie State.

The star of the Empire—the pride of the West!
How sweetly she [illegible] on Columbia's breast,
How proudly she spreadeth her rich smiling plains,
Like a young [illegible] arrayed, in rare beauty she reigns.

Not a mountain height breaketh the broad expanse,
And yet no green hills could her beauty enhance,
For so smooth and so wide do the bright prairies lie
That you think, afar off, they must touch the arched sky.

She hath beautiful rivers, whose bright waters glide,
Like strips of silver the dress of a bride.
And such fairy-like lakes, that at night as each star
The [illegible] of the sky on their bosoms they wear.

She has grand belts of forest, whose rich leafy sod,
Save by wild, daring huntsmen, hath never been trod,
And deep 'Caverns' and 'Rocks,' with their legends so old—
Wild and sad are the stories tradition hath told.

Where the smoke from the wigwam once lazily rose,
And the red man lay carelessly down in repose,
Proud cities are rearing their palaces grand,
And beautiful villas are dotting the land.

There the sun goes to rest in a flowery sea—
Sinking down in an ocean of bloom [illegible]
And the breezes and birds chant a sweet vesper hymn
On the blossoming waves, when the twilight grows dim.

Yes, more! she hath more—this fair Prairie State!
A band of the noble, true-hearted and great—
Brave sons whom genius brighten her broad zeal,
And fair daughters, with hearts full of [illegible] zeal.

She welcomes the wanderers from every clime—
From the South's sunny skies and the North's frozen clime,
And the weary and poor, the down-trodden—oppressed,
Here sought them a home on the plains of the West.

She beckons to all, with her fair arms raised high;
To the homeless gives homes, to the starving gives bread.
She gives light to science, an impulse to art,
And high hopes to all from her fullness of heart.

Thus brighter and brighter is growing her name,
And we cherish with tenderness the wide-spreading fame
Of this jewel that shines on Columbia's breast—
This Star of the Empire—the pride of the West.

WARSAW, Ky. 1858.

## Population of Utah—Scenes of Destitution—Exegesis of the Doctrine of Polygamy, &c.

[illegible]

## THE DEAF AND DUMB

### Fifth Biennial Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb

Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 11, 1858.

After a session of three days, the Sixth Biennial Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb adjourned yesterday. As this enterprise is one of the most important among the benevolent movements of the age, and one which has always met a feeling response in appealing to the popular heart throughout the nation, it is probable that the thousands of readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE will be interested in an account of the proceedings of this gathering of the most active workers in the cause of the Deaf and Dumb.

The Convention was composed, as its title will suggest, of the Instructors in the various institutions of this kind throughout the United States. [illegible]

[illegible]

## "Why the West Can't Borrow Money."

Editors Press and Tribune:

The article entitled as above, and an extract from the N. Y. *Evening Post* contained in your issue of the 13th inst., ought to be seriously reflected upon by every friend of Western pro[illegible]

[illegible]

## Dickens' Domestic Difficulties—A Letter of Explanation.

The following letter is now in circulation among the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Dickens. They speak for themselves:

My Dear Arthur: You have not only my full permission to show this, but I beg you to show, to any one who wishes to do me right, or to any one who may have been misled into doing me wrong.

Faithfully, &c., C. D.

To Arthur Smith, Esq.

TAVISTOCK HOUSE, Tavistock Square, London, W. C., Tuesday, May 25, 1858.

Mrs. Dickens and I have lived unhappily together for many years. Hardly any one who has known us intimately can fail to have known that we are, in all respects of character and temperament, wonderfully unsuited to each other. I suppose that no two people, not vicious in themselves, ever were joined together who had a greater difficulty in understanding one another, or who had less in common. [illegible]

[illegible]

## LOCAL MATTERS.

"It's a Libel, Sir."—We are continually finding in a portion of our exchanges, paragraphs concerning our city like the following, which we find in a Cincinnati paper:

"Naples, in the old world, and Buenos Ayres in the new may possibly be governed by officials who are greater thieves, cut-throats, and villains generally than those who are now in authority up at Chicago, but we incline to the belief that a strong argument, with striking instances of infamous depravity, could be made in favor of the latter city. It is a wonder to us how the people of that place tolerate them, and why a vigilance committee does not spontaneously rise and ornament every lamp post and market-hook with the bodies of the miscreants."

These calumnies, many of which are more injurious than the above, and all alike false, are directly traceable to Scarrysaw of the *Times*, whose avocation and peculiar delight it seems to be to pasture upon carrion and buzzard like [illegible]

[illegible]

## General Intelligence.

[illegible]

## Ollapod Sees Douglas on the Cars

Mr. Ollapod lives in Michigan—in one of the "rural districts." In travelling on the cars in that State, he fell in with Mr. Douglas recently and had some remarkable conversation with him. We give a portion of it in Ollapod's own language:

Wal, sez I, du let me into your perlitikul views. Wal, sez he, the deklarashun of independence are a set of glittering generalities, and [illegible] Sorrn, to here it sez I. Then Washington, Jefferson, Hancock, Franklin and them 50 six men, war old fogys and didn't know nothin. [illegible]

[illegible]

## THE PRAIRIE FARMER, OF CHICAGO FOR 1858.

[illegible]

## NEW EDUCATIONAL WORKS

JUST ISSUED BY

## S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,

Educational Booksellers and Publishers,

39 & 41 LAKE STREET

[illegible]

## A VERY READABLE BOOK.

[illegible]

## THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

### 1858 '59.

[illegible]

EAGLE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL., IS THE LARGEST MACHINERY MANUFACTORY & DEPOT [illegible]

[illegible]